



City of York

LDF

Local
Development
Framework

Statement of Community Involvement

Submission Draft October 2006



Tell us what you think

The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out how we will involve the community in the production of the Local Development Framework and in making decisions on planning applications. Following a period of initial consultation carried out in Summer 2005, the City of York Council prepared a draft Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) which was published for consultation from February to April 2006. Comments received during the consultation have been taken into account in preparing this final draft which is now available for comment. Responses received at this final stage will be passed through to the Planning Inspectorate to be considered as part of the formal examination of the SCI.

We would welcome your comments on this document.

Please send us your comments (including your name and address) by:

Post (no stamp required):
Statement of Community Involvement
Consultation
City of York Council
City Strategy
FREEPOST (YO239)
York
YO1 7ZZ
E-mail: citydevelopment@york.gov.uk

Or for more information please contact:
Tel: 01904 551317

The whole document and comment form can also be viewed on the Council's website at: www.york.gov.uk/planning.

Please contact us if you would like this information in an accessible format (for example, large print or by email) or another language

This information can be provided in your own language.

我們也用您們的語言提供這個信息 (Cantonese)

এই তথ্য আপনার নিজের ভাষায় দেয়া যেতে পারে। (Bengali)

Bu bilgiyi kendi dilinizde almanız mümkündür. (Turkish)

یہ معلومات آپ کی اپنی زبان (بولی) میں بھی دیا کی جا سکتی ہیں۔ (Urdu)

 (01904) 613161

All comments must be received by XXXXX.

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Part one: Introduction



Community voting on issues to inform a site development brief

Part one: Introduction

1. Introduction

1.1 The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out the Council's proposals for how the community will be involved, both in the production of planning documents, and through consultation on planning applications, as required under the provisions of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)*. The Act introduced a new planning system, a key objective of which is to encourage more meaningful community involvement in the planning process.

1.2 The Statement of Community Involvement is broken down into four parts. Part One outlines the benefits of community involvement and sets out the aims and principles which will guide the Council when seeking to engage with the community and stakeholders. Part One also outlines who we intend to involve and identifies possible methods of involvement. Part Two specifically sets out how we will seek to involve the community in the production of planning documents (the Local Development Framework), whilst Part Three specifically discusses community involvement in making decisions on planning applications. Finally, Part Four outlines how we intend to resource the involvement set out in the SCI and also how we will monitor and review the success of this involvement.

1.3 Producing the SCI is a legal requirement, and once finalised, it is legally binding. If the Council fails to carry out its intentions as set down in the SCI when preparing a planning document, the Government could make the Council withdraw that document.

1.4 The Council has, in the past, widely consulted with members of the public and statutory bodies in the planning process, but the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)* sets out new standards and

encourages a more comprehensive and inclusive approach to community involvement. The SCI provides the opportunity to set out the Council's overall approach to consultation and provides a basis for how the approach could be developed in the future.

2. Benefits of Community Involvement

2.1 Comprehensive involvement of the community in the planning process benefits all parties. Some of these benefits include:

1. greater ownership by the local community;
2. improved and faster decision making, as issues can be resolved at an early stage;
3. development of individuals, groups and community spirit;
4. building trust within the community as people are involved and therefore better informed;
5. gives local people a voice and makes use of local knowledge; and
6. limits misunderstanding.

2.2 The City of York Council is committed to ensuring that the views of the community are incorporated as far as is possible into the policy framework that guides development in York and into development proposals that come forward. Community involvement will ensure that the plan is sound and creates opportunities for the whole planning process to be more inclusive. Issues can be identified and debated at the earliest opportunity with the aim of resolving any conflicts that may arise.

3. The Aim of the Statement of Community Involvement

3.1 The aim of the SCI is to improve community involvement in plan preparation and planning applications by setting out how all sections of the community can be involved in all stages of document preparation and development proposals, but especially in the early stages when ideas and proposals are being developed.

3.2 The Council wants to improve the way they involve the wider public in plan making and in reaching decisions on planning applications. The Council wants to encourage more people to be involved and make it as easy as possible for them to do so.

4. Guiding Principles in Consulting the Community

4.1 The purpose of consultation is to enable the Council to fully consider the needs and aspirations of communities and stakeholders when developing documents and making decisions on development proposals. Consultation findings provide a basis for making difficult choices and build a commitment to delivering on proposals.

4.2 Overall, the Council believe that achieving effective community involvement is an important part of delivering sustainable development. This reflects one of the key principles of the UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, Securing the Future, which seeks to promote good governance. The Strategy seeks to promote good governance through actively promoting effective participation in decision making.

4.3 The Council is committed to providing a high quality and responsive planning service which meets the needs of the community. The principles guiding consultation with the community take account of those set out in the Code of Practice on Consultation in 'The York Compact'. The York Compact provides the agreed framework for the relationship between local public bodies and voluntary and community organisations in the City of York. The Council will use the following 9 principles to guide public involvement in planning matters.

- i. **Ensure early and continuous communication and opportunities for public involvement:**
Community involvement needs to be present at all stages in the preparation of planning documents and effective community involvement should provide opportunities for information, participation, consultation and feedback. With regard to planning applications, approaches should consider involvement both at the pre-application stage and once an application is submitted.
- ii. **Keep the process simple, transparent and accessible to all:**
The SCI clearly sets out the process by which everyone can get involved in the preparation of planning documents and in making decisions on applications, this will ensure that everyone has equal opportunity to understand how they can get involved. At each major consultation the process for preparing the planning document or making a decision on the application will be explained.
- iii. **Seek to provide information in an interesting, clear and accessible way:**
Information should be presented in a way which is clear and easy to

understand to facilitate involvement and encourage participation.

iv. **Ensure ideas and comments are considered:**

All comments will be registered and at every stage of preparing planning documents officers will prepare a report setting out how they intend to respond to issues raised. These reports will be considered by Members of the Council in their decision-making. With planning applications, the officer draws together all the issues and comments made on a planning application into a written report and makes a recommendation whether to approve or refuse the application.

v. **Ensure involvement is meaningful and effective:**

We will seek to ensure that involvement is meaningful and effective by pro-actively involving the community at all stages; only asking for comments when there is an opportunity to shape or amend the content of a document or proposal; allowing enough time for involvement; and explaining the reasons for decisions.

vi. **Share information and provide feedback to individuals, groups and the wider community:**

For the community to consider that involvement is worthwhile, it is essential that the results of consultation and information on the decisions made are fed back to them. It is also essential that general information on planning documents and applications is widely available. The Council will ensure that information relating to the planning process, including feedback on consultations is available to everyone

through a variety of methods. In all cases this will involve contacting respondents to make them aware of where the information can be viewed.

vii. **Allow for continuous development and improvement:**

It is important that the SCI allows for some flexibility in the methods used. Practices will be monitored and reviewed to allow for approaches to be amended to reflect changes in circumstances or to address the strengths and weaknesses of certain methods as they emerge.

viii. **Co-ordinate consultation effectively and inclusively:**

To carry out effective consultation it is critical to consider who is being consulted and the approaches used should be tailored to the needs of these groups. Factors such as the accessibility of venues, timings and working hours, care needs and language will be carefully considered in determining the optimum consultation approach in each case.

ix. **Co-ordinate with other departments to reduce risks of consultation fatigue:**

It is crucial that planning consultations take into account the consultations carried out by other departments within the Council and other relevant documents which the Council produces such as transport, economic and housing strategies, and in particular the Community Strategy, as there are possibilities to work together on consultations and also to share information. Where possible we will seek to engage with officers from different departments within the Council to encourage cross-cutting and sharing of information.

5. Who Will Be Involved?

Community Profile

5.1 When considering which groups and individuals to involve it is important to consider the specific characteristics of the population of York and the surrounding area.

5.2 York is situated within the Yorkshire and Humber region. The Emerging Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy identifies 7 sub areas that reflect existing relationships between places. York is identified as part of the Leeds City Region and also as part of a wider 'York sub area' which covers the City of York and its wider hinterland or 'area of influence'. This includes up to Malton, some of the East Ridings, West to the A1 and south to Selby.

5.3 York is a commercial city renowned for its heritage. It covers an area of approximately 105 square miles made up of the historic city centre and the surrounding urban area along with a number of villages and semi-rural settlements. Of this, approximately 85 square miles is in the Green Belt (See Map 1). Those living in rural areas, including villages and smaller settlements make up approximately 6% of the population, whilst the remaining 94% live in the city centre and surrounding urban areas.

5.4 The population of York in 2003 was 183,128 persons; of this 48.2% were male and 51.8% female. Children aged less than 5 years made up 5% of the population. In mid-2003 19.5% of the resident population of York were of retirement age (aged 65+ for males and 60+ for females). The population of York is increasing, growing by 9.1% between 1991 and 2001, and is projected to increase by 4.2% between 2001 and 2011. 17% of people in York are disabled (have a limiting long term illness or medical condition).

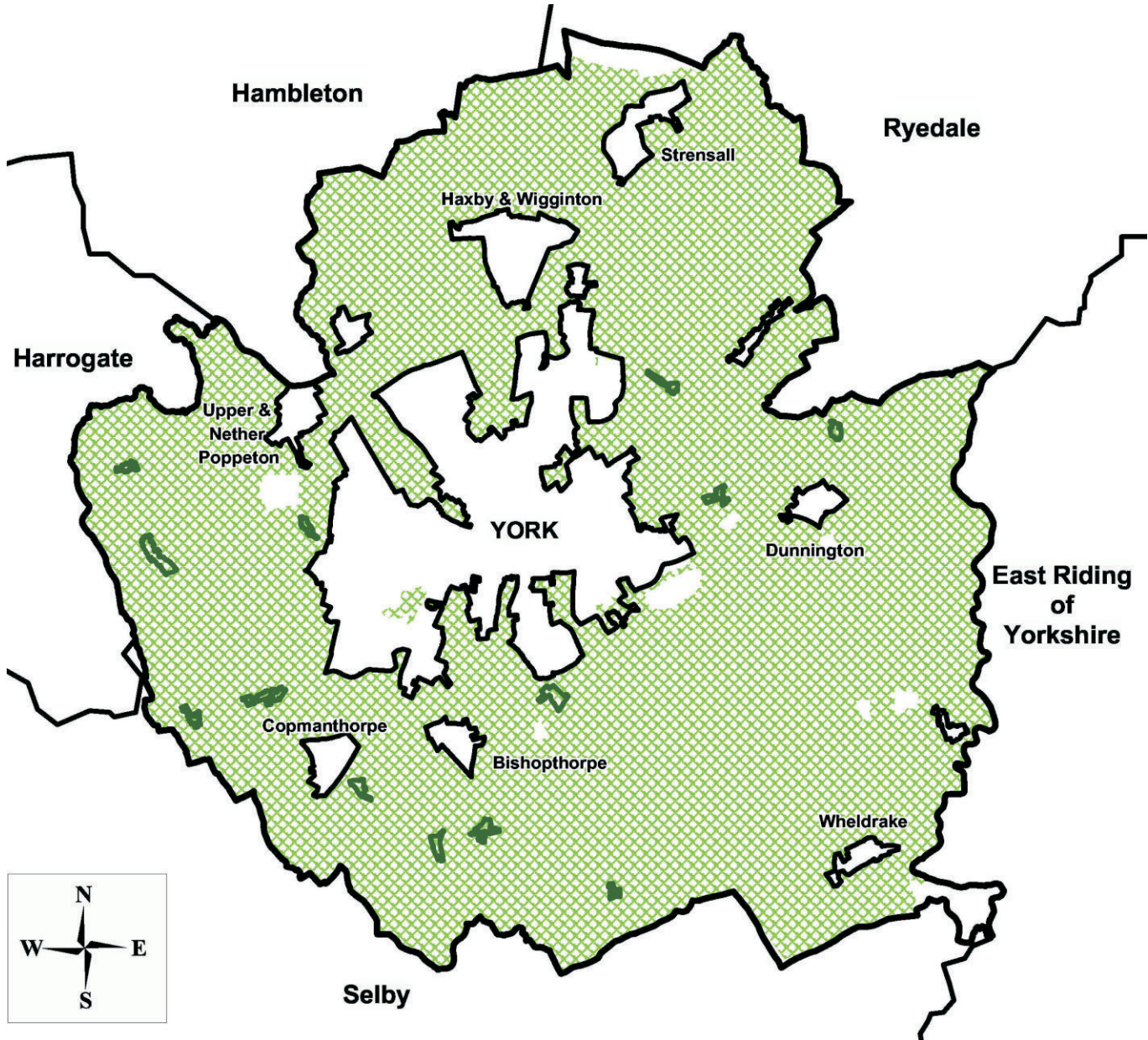
5.5 The unemployment rate for York in 2003 was 1.6%. At the time of the 2001 Census, of all the people unemployed in York 18.36% were aged over 50 years, 6.73% had never worked and 24% were long-term unemployed. York is ranked as 219th out of a total of 354 local authorities as being amongst the least socially deprived areas.

5.6 York experiences a positive net flow of daily trips into the city centre for work; this means that overall more people commute into York City Centre for work than commute out. Around 25% of these journeys to work in the city centre originate from areas outside the City of York authority boundary, the remainder being internal trips within the City of York authority boundary. The majority of these journeys into York City Centre from outside the boundary are from neighbouring authorities, particularly the East Riding of Yorkshire, Leeds and Selby.

5.7 York is located in one of the fastest growing economic areas in the UK. It continues to be the home of traditional industries such as rail and engineering, food and building industries. However, a strong finance and management services sector has developed in York, including headquarters, the professional sector and call centres. Furthermore, the Science City York initiative is supporting the development of the bioscience, digital and creative clusters that have emerged in the City.

5.8 York has an increasingly diverse population. The 2003 Annual Population Survey shows that 6.1% of the population are from black and minority ethnic groups. The largest minority ethnic groups being Travellers, people of South Asian origin, Chinese people, and people of Turkish origin. Since the last census there have been new groups of people coming to live and work in York, particularly people of Kurdish origin and people from Eastern Europe, and overseas students attending the universities in York. This trend is set to continue over the next few years. The

Map 1: The City of York Unitary Authority Area



census also tells us that whilst most people (74%) are Christian there are also significant minority faith groups in York representing all of the major world faith groups.

5.9 Consultation needs to reflect those groups identified in the community profile. The Council want to ensure that a wide range of social, economic, community, voluntary, business and hard to reach groups are consulted as well as the general public and individuals.

Hard to Reach Groups

5.10 Consulting hard to reach groups is an important part of the new planning process. There are many reasons why different parts of the community may not get involved in planning such as language and cultural differences, different beliefs and values, or lack of time and ability to attend events. A starting point for trying to reach these hard to reach groups is through the *Inclusive York Forum*. The role of this group is to review progress towards achieving the Inclusive City aims set out in the Community Strategy and to champion issues of inclusiveness whilst promoting the active engagement of communities of interest. Membership of the group has been established to include the representatives of the different communities of interest within York.

5.11 The Council recognises that overall the general public could be considered as hard to reach for many of the reasons outlined above, however, within this the following particular groups have been identified. Many of these have been identified through the community profile above and the *Inclusive York Forum*.

1. People from Black Minority Ethnic groups
2. Faith groups
3. Gypsies and Travellers
4. People with learning difficulties

5. Disabled people
6. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) groups
7. Young people
8. Older people
9. Homeless people
10. Carers (including young carers) People living in areas of deprivation or on a low income
11. People living in remote rural areas

5.12 As part of the *Race Relations Amendment Act 2000*, the *Disability Discrimination Act 2005* and the *Gender Equality Duty*, the Council are required to assess emerging policies and strategies which have potential equality implications. In preparing planning documents (as part of the Local Development Framework), we will seek to meet the requirements of the above Acts, with input from the *Social Inclusion Working Group*, the Council's Equalities Officer and in line with guidance set out in the Council's Equality Strategy (*Pride in Our Communities*).

Key Groups to Involve:

5.13 In the context of York's community profile and the identification of certain hard to reach groups, If involvement is to be effective it is considered that the overall target groups for involvement are:

Specific Consultation Bodies including:

- Central, regional and local government
- Statutory bodies

General Consultation Bodies including:

- Voluntary bodies
- Racial, ethnic or national bodies
- Religious groups
- Disability groups
- Business groups

Other Locally Identified Groups including:

- General public (including hard to reach groups)
- Local interest groups
- Developers/landowners/agents

5.14 A more detailed list of the groups to be involved is set out in Annex 1, under the headings; specific consultation bodies; general consultation bodies; and other locally identified groups.

5.15 The Council have compiled a database to include the individuals and organisations who have registered an interest in the York Local Development Framework process. However, this is not a fixed list and further contacts will be added as they are identified, whilst others may no longer wish to be involved and will be removed from the database on request. To request to be included on the database so that we can contact you at key stages as we prepare planning documents or to delete or amend your details please contact City Development (contact details provided in Annex 3).

6. Methods of Community Involvement

6.1 The new planning system places greater emphasis on involving people from the start of the process ('front-loading'), and consensus building with local communities on the content of the plans that will shape the future of the City. Traditionally, community involvement in the planning process would involve inviting comments on proposed policies and proposals in a written document (with relevant maps) at specific stages during the process. The new planning system encourages greater community involvement throughout the process. In order to widen the involvement of the community, and especially

in consulting with hard to reach groups, a range of consultation methods will be used.

6.2 Table 1 identifies the range of consultation methods which may be used. It also highlights the strengths and weaknesses of the various methods which the Council will take into account when deciding how to consult on documents and planning applications. The methods of consultation used in each case will be tailored to the consultees and the type of document or development being consulted on, to encourage maximum input. Factors such as the accessibility of venues, timings and working hours, care needs and language must be carefully considered in determining the optimum consultation approach in each case. The Council recognises that in most cases an effective consultation involves employing a wide range of often overlapping measures to reach as many people as possible.

Table 1 Proposed Methods of Community Involvement

Method	Main Considerations	Strengths	Weaknesses
Documents available for inspection at Local Planning Authority (LPA) offices	Minimum requirement - Specify how and when people should respond.	Can give detailed information and provide for detailed responses.	Low response rates; can exclude people with poor literacy skills; reading and responding to documents can be time consuming, requires confidence and ability to get to the LPA office.
Letters to specific consultation bodies and other national consultees	Minimum requirement- specify how and when people should respond	Letters can be written to get specific feedback on particular matters.	Consultees may not have enough time to answer specific points.
E-mail, web site	Will include all relevant documents in pdf and word format.	Cheap to distribute; easily updated and amended; has particular appeal to young people; is a simple way of sharing and gaining information	Limited access; information needs to be carefully designed for the internet; low response rate, requires IT skills.
Local Media	TV, radio, press releases and advertisements can explain documents and processes in simple language via press releases, 'Your Ward' and 'Your City' and Parish Council newsletters.	Can be sent to all addresses in the York Area; can be written for specific audiences and provide a good way of raising awareness.	Lack of feedback; may be treated as junk mail and not read; TV and radio items can be missed, details can be inaccurate, and can exclude people with low literacy skills..
Leaflets/Brochures	Can publicise the proposed document or planning application, explain the process in simple language and invite comment.	Can be sent to all addresses in the York Area or targeted to local schools / colleges, local shops, local supermarkets, workplaces and businesses; can simplify complex topics.	May be treated as junk mail and not read, can exclude people with poor literacy skills; reading and responding can be time consuming.
Newsletters/ Magazines	Can publicise the proposed document or planning application, explain the process in simple language and invite comment, e.g. through staff association newsletters.	Can reach a wide range of individuals and groups with an interest in the York area; can be written for a specific audience; and can simplify complex topics.	Low response rate; can exclude people with poor literacy skills; reading and responding to articles can be time consuming.

Table 1 Proposed Methods of Community Involvement

Public Exhibitions	Useful method for showing proposals visually in areas where changes are proposed. Exhibitions could be held in various venues including the Council's mobile exhibition unit. There is also the opportunity to tie exhibitions into other events taking place in the City such as festivals and fetes.	Gives residents some flexibility in deciding when to visit; can encourage feedback and comment; can reach more rural areas.	People attending may not be representative of the wider community; responses will be skewed towards the information presented; exhibitions cannot cover all areas, requires confidence and ability to the exhibition.
Formal written consultation/ community surveys	Good introduction to main issues. Responses can help identify key interests and groups. Consultation around key issues.	A good method of getting reliable statistical data; can be targeted to a specific audience; easy to understand and analyse.	Low response rates; will exclude people with poor literacy skills; responding to lengthy documents can be time consuming; issues could be over-simplified.
One-to-One meetings with selected stakeholders	Identifies key issues and key groups.	Useful method of getting a targeted response, face to face meetings allows for instant feedback.	Time consuming and slow.
Public Meetings	Useful when area specific proposals are made.	Good method of informing the public and getting their views; a useful means of creating interest in local issues.	Those attending may not be representative of the wider community; large meetings can inhibit the expression of all views; meetings can be dominated by single issue groups or the most vocal; the Council may appear defensive when presenting proposals.
Focus groups (selected groups of participants with particular characteristics)	Useful for area based discussions or for specific topics.	Focus Groups allow the Council to find out what is important to the users of a service; groups can create ideas on issues or help identify solutions to problems; focus groups can help to involve marginalised groups if the process is externally managed.	Works best with a trained facilitator, so is expensive; group discussions may inhibit some members from taking part, the group may not be a true representation of the community.

Table 1 Proposed Methods of Community Involvement

Method	Main Considerations	Strengths	Weaknesses
Area Forums	Tailor made groups for local issues, area based policies or planning applications.	Allows the Council to use data collected by members of the group and to pool data from various sources; helps to get the views of minority groups.	Danger that the group can be dominated by those whose views are not fully representative of the group as a whole.
Planning Aid	Will target hard to reach groups and increase their ability to take part.	An independent broker, able to mediate between conflicting interests; able to engage those who would usually be excluded and those with limited financial means; planning aid services are free of charge to the public.	May be time consuming; can only serve deprived groups and individuals.
Workshops/ 'Planning for real' activities: (uses simple models as a focus for people to put forward and prioritise ideas on how their area can be improved)	Puts forward and prioritises ideas.	Hands on, visual, allows for different ages and levels of ability.	Time consuming and expensive as an external facilitator usually brings about best results.
Ward Committees, Planning Panels, Parish Councils, and other Community Groups, Organisations and Forums	Engaging with these groups in a range of ways means that local groups can become involved in the planning process.	A good way of informing local people and gaining their views; to explore particular issues in more depth; making use of local knowledge and creates opportunities for capacity building where these groups can begin to carry out consultation themselves, for example through work on Village Design Statements and Parish Plans.	Views expressed by the group may not be representative of the community as a whole.

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Part two: Consultation on the Local Development Framework



Workshop event with York Professional Initiative, discussing the future vision for York

Part two: Consultation on the Local Development Framework

7. Consultation on the Local Development Framework (LDF)

7.1 The Local Development Framework (LDF) will guide and manage development in York over the next two decades. The Local Development Framework will consist of a number of documents which will each cover a specific topic or area. These documents can be prepared and adopted independently of each other, allowing for the continual updating of planning policy. The timescale and programme for preparing the LDF in York is set out in the Local Development Scheme which is available on the Council's website (www.york.gov.uk/planning).

7.2 The Local Development Framework will be made up of three main types of document (As illustrated in Figure 1 overleaf):

Type 1: Development Plan Documents (DPDs)

The following Development Plan Documents (DPDs) will form the City of York Local Development Framework:

- Core Strategy + Strategic Policies (DPD);
- Development Control (DPD);
- Key Allocations & Proposals Map (DPD); and
- Action Area Plans (DPD).

Type 2: Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

Type 3: Procedural Documents

7.3 Type 1 and Type 2 documents are subject to Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment). The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal is to appraise the social,

environmental and economic effects of the strategies and policies in a document from the outset of the preparation process. This will ensure that decisions are made that accord with sustainable development. The Council will involve the community in the production of the Sustainability Appraisal work that will be carried out as part of the LDF process.

7.4 Figure 2 shows the main stages of community involvement on LDF documents. The preparation of Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents will include a number of stages with opportunities to comment at each stage.

Figure 1: York’s Local Development Framework

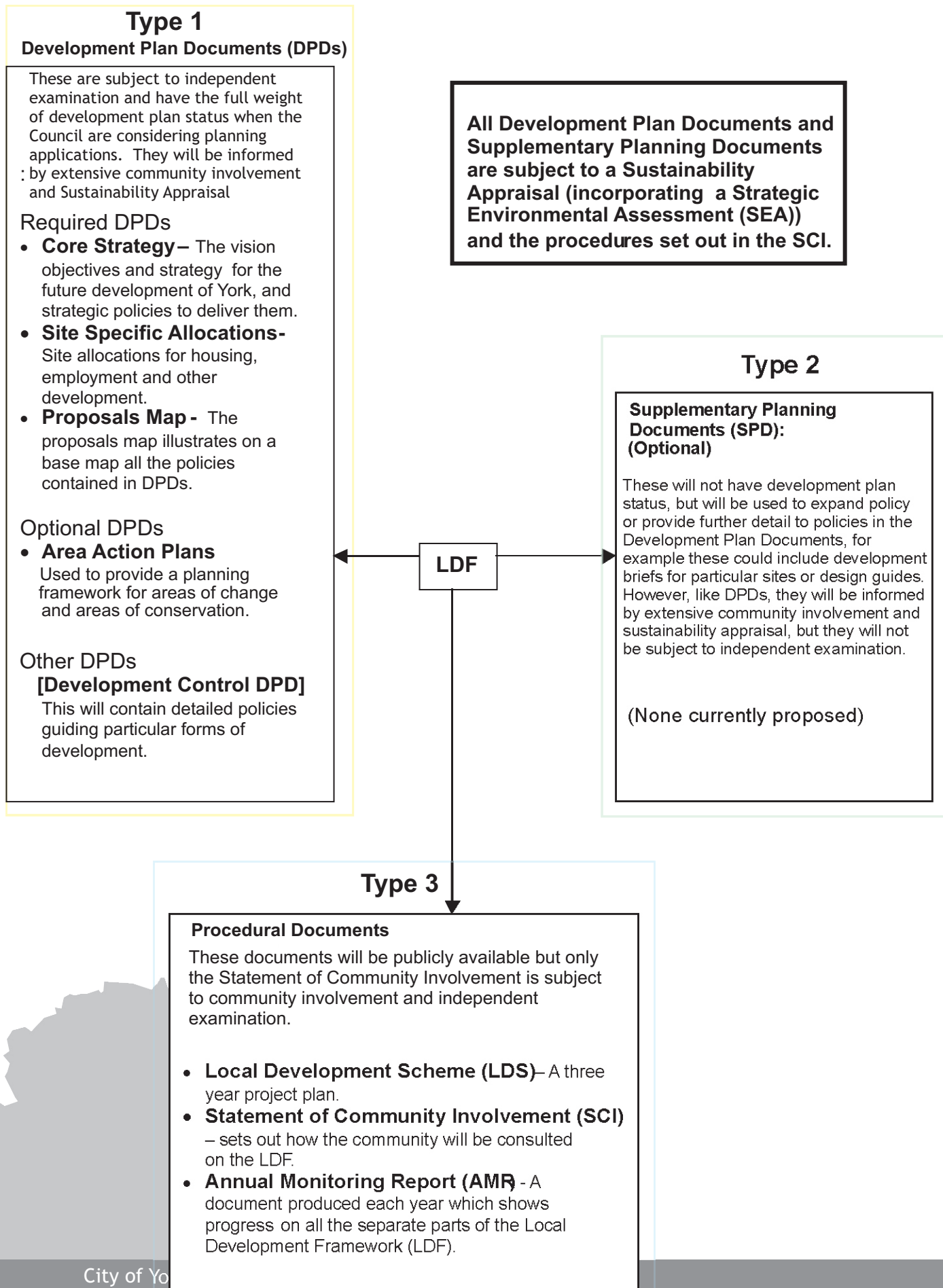
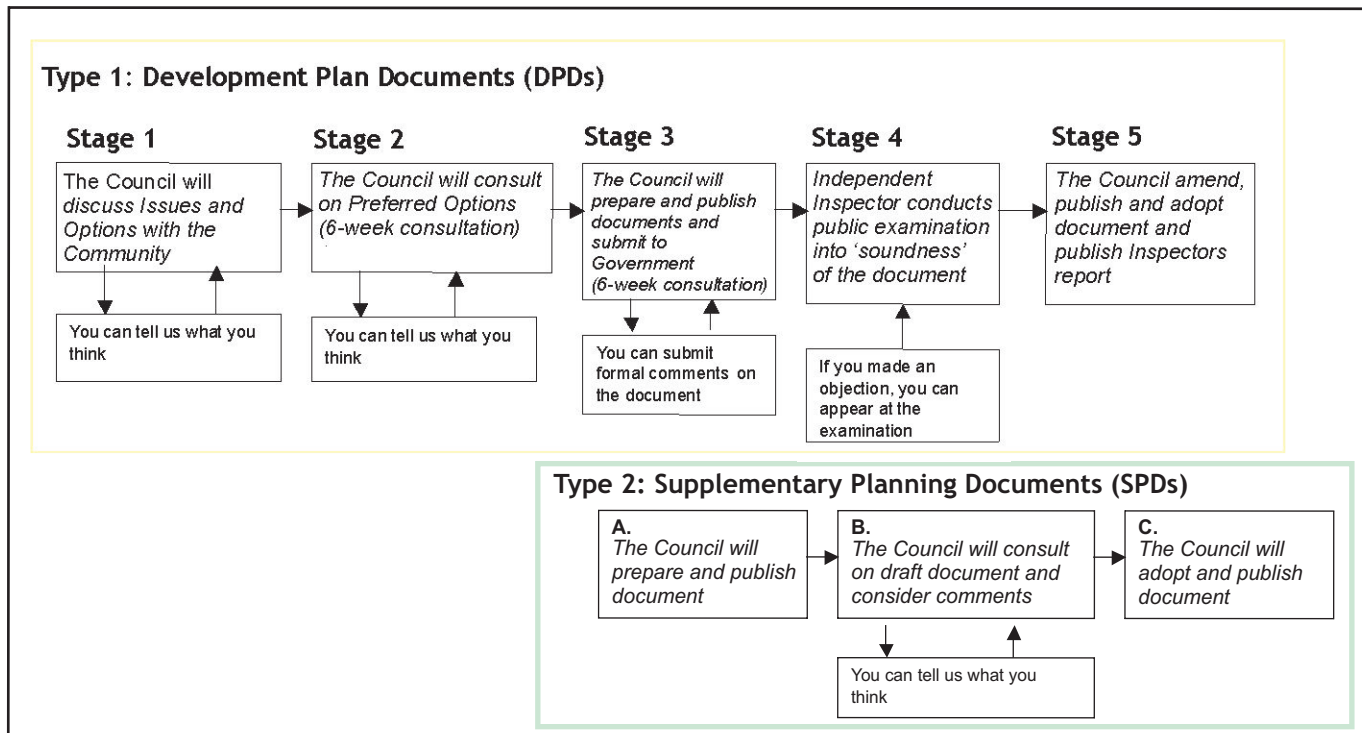


Figure 2: Process for preparing Local Development Framework documents



7.5 The Council want to involve the community throughout the LDF plan making process, and will try to do this in various ways. The methods used will depend on the stage of preparation of each document and the likely level and type of interest. Some topics will be of localised concern and some issues will affect only certain places so consultation needs to reflect this. For example, consultation regarding Area Action Plans (DPDs) and Development Briefs (SPDs) will have a localised focus.

7.6 Drawing on the guiding principles for involvement set out in Part One, the Council will make 10 key commitments for seeking to achieve effective community involvement in the preparation of the Local Development Framework. These are set out below.

Key Commitments:

1. involve the community from the earliest stages of plan preparation by asking for your views on planning issues and options;

2. produce reports which provide feedback on consultations and respond to issues raised;
3. tell you when new draft or revised planning documents are published, where you can see them, and when you can respond;
4. promptly publish and make available all new revised planning documents;
5. offer help to, and develop the knowledge of people and groups with little previous experience of the planning system;
6. make information available to everyone through a variety of methods;
7. give you formal notice of the opportunity to make representations on a planning document;
8. attempt to create agreement between opposing views;
9. give you notice of an examination in public; and
10. give you notice of the Council's intention to adopt a planning document.

Table 2: How and why community involvement will be sought in the preparation of the Local Development Framework

7.7 Table 2 provides more information on these commitments, setting out what we will do to involve the community and stakeholders at key stages, the reasons for doing it, and the methods we will use. The minimum requirements for carrying out consultation on Local Development Framework Documents, as set out in the Regulations, are summarised in Annex 2.

Key Commitments	Relevant Document Stage (Fig 2)	How we will do it	Why we will do it
1. Involve you from the earliest stages of plan preparation by asking for your views on planning issues and options.	Type 1 (DPD): Stages 1 and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold workshops/public events in local venues where you can meet planners face to face. • Arrange meetings with community groups and organisations. • Arrange events for groups who would not otherwise get involved. • Questionnaires and letters. • City wide publications such as 'Your City' and 'Your Ward'. • Issue a press release. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To find out what people want. • To share and gather information. • To identify local issues. • To involve hard to reach groups. • To help define preferred options. • To increase awareness of planning issues across the York area. • To provide the scope for face-face discussion with a planning officer. • To achieve local ownership. • To develop consensus. • To strengthen the evidence base.
2. Produce reports which provide feedback on consultations and respond to issues raised.	Type 1 (DPD): Stages 2 and 3 Type 2 (SPD): Stage C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify by post or e-mail all those who made comments. • Send copies of reports to Specific Consultation Bodies. • Publish report on CYC website. • Provide copies at all local libraries and Council Offices. • Copies will be made available free to non-profit making organisations. Copies for residents and others will be available at an affordable rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide feedback to those who have commented and those who have an interest. • To ensure the information is widely available, and that the community understand the background and reason for decision at an early stage. • Comply with Regulations.
3. Tell you when new draft or revised planning documents are published, where you can see them, and when you can respond.	Type 1 (DPD): Stages 2 and 3 Type 2 (SPD): Stage B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City wide publications such as 'Your City' and 'Your Ward'. • Letter/email to consultees and all those on the database. • Notices in libraries/ and Council Offices. • A notice on the CYC website at the start of the consultation period saying where new documents can be seen. • Issue a press release. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To keep everybody informed and up-to-date about the plans being prepared. • To improve awareness of new documents amongst those most affected.

Key Commitments	Relevant Document Stage (Fig 2)	How we will do it	Why we will do it
<p>4. Promptly publish and make available all new revised planning documents.</p>	<p>Type 1 (DPD): Stages 2, 3 and 5</p> <p>Type 2 (SPD): Stages B and C</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put all new published and revised planning documents on CYC website. • Make paper copies available at a reasonable charge. • Make paper copies of LDF documents and any background documents available to view at Council offices and libraries. • Issue a press release. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable anyone to see for themselves what the Council is proposing.
<p>5. Offer help to, and develop the knowledge of people and groups with little previous experience of the planning system.</p>	<p>Type 1 (DPD): All Stages</p> <p>Type 2 (SPD): All Stages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with City of York Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) to reach as many groups as possible who would like support to develop their knowledge of the planning system. • Promote the use of Yorkshire Planning Aid by hard to reach groups. • Through planning officers attending meetings with hard to reach groups. • With locally specific documents such as Area Action Plans and Development Briefs ensure that people and groups understand the detail of proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help local communities to become involved in the process. • To increase participation amongst hard to reach groups.
<p>6. Make information available to everyone through a variety of methods.</p>	<p>Type 1 (DPD): Stages 1,2 and 3</p> <p>Type 2 (SPD): Stages B and C</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wherever possible, information will be made available in both paper and electronic formats. • The Council will seek to maximise use of the City of York Council's website and ensure it provides up to date information. • Copies of all documents will be made available at local libraries and at Council offices. • All information will be available on request in Braille, large print, audio format or Easy Read. • Press releases and where appropriate, articles in the Council's newsletter, Your City, will provide updates on progress with the LDF. • Where requested we will provide information in community languages, these include British Sign Language, Urdu, Turkish, Cantonese and Bengali. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that information is widely available. • To increase participation amongst hard to reach groups.

Key Commitments	Relevant Document Stage (Fig 2)	How we will do it	Why we will do it
<p>7. Give you formal notice of the opportunity to make representations on a planning document.</p>	<p>Type 1 (DPD): Stages 2 and 3</p> <p>Type 2 (SPD): Stage B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish at least one public notice in a local newspaper and on the Council website, stating where you can view the documents, along with when, how and to whom you should send any formal representations. • Issue a press release. • Provide forms for comments with all planning documents sent out, and at local libraries and Council offices. • Make forms for formal comments available on the CYC website. • Send to Specific Consultation Bodies a copy of the relevant documents and the form for representations. • Send to the General Consultation Bodies a copy of the notice announcing the publication of a new document stating where it can be seen. • Accept comments from respondents either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in writing or on a response form; - via electronic means (e-mail); - where people are unable to use the above means, by dictating responses to a Council officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the requirements of the Planning Regulations. • To give you the opportunity to state whether you support or object to specific policies and proposals.
<p>8. Create agreement between opposing views.</p>	<p>Type 1 (DPD): Stage 2</p> <p>Type 2 (SPD): Stage B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold meetings as needed with individuals and groups to explore particular issues in more depth. • Assist with the exchange of information. • Prepare a report which summarises the comments made and how we intend to respond. • With regard to Area Action Plans and SPD Development Briefs, given the detail included within these documents care must be taken to ensure issues arising are fully understood in terms of how they will affect development on the ground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote dialogue between the local and business community. • To find common ground, and to reduce disagreement. • To develop consensus as far as possible.

Key Commitments	Relevant Document Stage (Fig 2)	How we will do it	Why we will do it
9. Give you notice of an examination in public	Type 1 (DPD): Stage 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish at least one notice in a local paper circulating in the area. • Press release. • Post notices in libraries and Council offices. • Notify directly those who have outstanding objections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order that everyone who has the right to be heard at the Public Examination is made aware of the arrangement. • In order that all interested parties are made aware of when and where it will take place.
10. Give you notice of the Council's intention to adopt a planning document.	Type 1 (DPD): Stage 5 Type 2 (SPD): Stage C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish and make available copies of the document at the Libraries and Council offices during normal opening hours. • Make copies available on the CYC website. • Send copies to the Specific Consultation Bodies who have requested a copy. • Place an advert in the local press giving details of the document and stating where it can be seen. • Issue a press release. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that all those with an interest in the document know about the Council's intentions and are aware of their right of appeal to the High Court.

Part three: Consultation on Planning Applications

All visitors please report to this desk



Planning applications and plans can be viewed at the Planning reception desk

Part three: Consultation on Planning Applications

8. Involving the Community

8.1 This section explains how the Council will consult you and the wider community on planning applications. Planning applications are processed by the Council's Development Control Team, which includes Planning Officers and Support Staff.

8.2 The Council deals with a wide range of planning applications; from house extensions to large-scale schemes such as new housing or offices. The Council wishes to make the process of dealing with a planning application, and the reasons for deciding whether to approve or refuse it, open and accessible to everyone.

8.3 The Council is committed to facilitating community involvement at all stages of the planning application process, that is prior to an application being submitted; once an application is submitted to the Council; and after a decision has been made. National legislation² sets out the minimum which the Council is required to do to consult the community on applications once they are submitted. However, the Council believe that, particularly for major or locally sensitive sites, wider community involvement is needed before an application is drawn up and submitted to the Council (the 'pre-application' stage). Drawing on the guiding principles set out in paragraph 4.3, this part of the SCI goes through each stage of dealing with a planning application, setting out what is expected from applicants at the pre-application stage and how the Council will consult and involve the community once an application is submitted.

8.4 National and local planning policies are evolving all the time to keep planning up-to-date and responsive to people's needs. The

Government also sets time targets within which local councils should reach a decision upon different types of planning applications. To meet these challenges, our staff resources have to be used as effectively and wisely as possible by making consultations appropriate to the type of application concerned.

8.5 Reaching a decision on a planning application means weighing and balancing together many factors such as: national and local planning policies; planning law; the nature of the site and its surroundings; and the advantages and disadvantages for neighbours and the wider community of the scheme. Your views help the Council reach fair and equitable decisions and achieve well designed schemes that contribute to the needs of the local community and, in turn, to the City overall.

9. Community Involvement before a Planning Application is Submitted

9.1 The Council will strongly encourage applicants who are preparing a planning application on a major or locally sensitive site to involve the community, as early as possible, before the application is submitted. Taking time for discussions at the start helps everyone involved to understand the issues and concerns about the scheme. The applicant is able to explain the thinking behind proposals to local people; who in turn can make their views known, bringing out the things that they value, or the problems that they have with the proposals.

9.2 As set out in paragraph 2.1 of the SCI, this early involvement benefits all parties. Costly revisions to proposals at an advanced stage, or unforeseen last minute problems, can be avoided. A good quality scheme can be

shaped from the outset and decisions made with all the necessary information to hand, meaning that time and resources are saved in the long run.

What are "Major or Locally Sensitive" Applications?

9.3 For guidance purposes, the Council considers that the following types of applications require pre-application community involvement. The onus will normally be upon the applicant to carry this out:

- applications requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment;
- major applications, as defined in the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995. This includes residential development of 10 units plus, or on a site of 0.5 hectare or greater and other developments of over 1000sqm or on a site of 1 hectare or more; or
- applications which are likely to attract significant community interest.

What is Expected from the Applicant?

9.4 Applicants are strongly encouraged, in the first instance to discuss how the community should be involved with a Planning Officer (contact details provided in Annex 5), as part of pre-application discussions. Some or all of the following is needed to make involvement helpful and effective, geared to the nature and scale of the application concerned.

Publicity:

Notify local residents by letter or leaflet; place an advert in the local newspaper; and/or use local notice boards. Always say how people can find out more.

A public event:

Arrange an event such as an exhibition or "open house" at a time and place to attract as many people as possible; for example actually on the site or at a nearby meeting hall. Staff the event and have well presented display material.

Making contacts:

Contact Parish Councils; local community or amenity groups; and/or City Councillors for the Ward concerned.

Applicants should ensure that:

- adequate time is allowed for people to comment, at least 21 days from the date of the latest publicity or events;
- material is presented factually and without bias; and
- people know how their comments will be dealt with, and what the next stages are.

9.5 Other ideas for involving the community are also given in Table 1 (See page 11). The Council will assist, where possible, with lists of contacts, venues, and factual information on planning policies. However, Council officers and elected Councillors have to remain impartial, so as not to prejudice the later stages of considering the application.

9.6 Also at this stage, applicants should take into account national, regional and local planning policies, the Community Strategy

and other documents produced by the community, such as Village Design Statements and Parish Plans. Planning officers will advise on these and the policy context for the site.

Small Scale Applications

9.7 Even for smaller applications, not included in the list above, pre-application consultations with near neighbours or local people may be beneficial. For house extensions, we encourage discussions with your immediate neighbours.

Submitting the Application

9.8 When submitting the application, a statement of the community involvement undertaken and its outcome should be included. Any amendments made to the scheme as a result should be outlined. The Council cannot refuse to accept a planning application because the applicant has not undertaken pre-application community involvement. However, most planning applications now have to be accompanied by a Design and Access Statement and preparing a meaningful statement will often necessitate community involvement to fully assess the design and access context. Overall, pre-application involvement needs to be regarded increasingly by applicants as an integral part of preparing an application. The Planning Committee will be made aware of the degree, or otherwise, of community involvement, as part of the Planning Officer's report.



10. Community Involvement when a Planning Application is Submitted

10.1 Once an application is received, the Council will use a combination of some or all of the following ways of informing and involving the community, appropriate for the application concerned. These are intended to gather together a wide range of views; from the individuals, amenity groups and specialists involved.

- (i) Weekly Lists: a list of all applications received each week is available on the Council's website at www.york.gov.uk/planning/weekly.html.
- (ii) Copies of all applications and plans can be inspected at our Reception, 9 St Leonard's Place, York. Reception staff and a duty planning officer will be available to deal with your queries.
- (iii) Website: all applications are

available to view on the Council's website at

www.york.gov.uk/planning/searchapp.html

The Council has begun electronic communication to consult on planning applications with certain bodies, such as Parish Councils and other regular consultees. We will encourage further use of electronic consultation with other consultees.

- (iv) Parish Councils or Neighbourhood Planning Panels are consulted by letter on every application in their area.
- (v) Neighbours: In the majority of cases we write to near neighbours about the application and how to comment. There are only a few exceptions where letters are not sent out for example internal alterations to a listed building.
- (vi) Site Notices: These are displayed for some applications at or near the application site, for 21 days. The notice will give the Council's address and the date by which comments should be made. Notices are used, for example, where an application would affect a landscape setting; where neighbours are difficult to identify; where significant commercial activity is proposed in a residential area; for proposals in a Conservation Area or where the proposal will affect trees that have a Tree Preservation Order.
- (vii) Newspaper advertisements: For some applications advertisements will be placed in the Yorkshire Press, under 'Public Notices'. Examples of applications advertised in this way are: applications in Conservation Areas and major developments. The advert will advise when and where to comment.
- (viii) Specific Consultation Bodies (see

Annex 1) and Amenity and Advisory Groups are consulted where appropriate.

- (ix) Specialist advice is sought from colleagues in other departments of the Council: for example regarding effects upon traffic movement, pollution, noise, safety, trees, and natural habitats.

10.2 The Council will also encourage members of the community to take up other opportunities to become involved; for example by attending local Parish Council and Ward Committee meetings; approaching a Ward Councillor; or local residents' groups. An important part of successful overall involvement is building up the community's own capacity to contribute to the debate about local issues and concerns.

10.3 Where appropriate for applications on major or locally sensitive sites, planning officers will attend community meetings at which the application is being discussed or displayed, to understand the views being expressed and provide any factual information. Examples are Parish Council or local residents' group meetings.

Access to Information

10.4 Planning application files will be open for inspection by anyone and therefore letters received about the application cannot be kept confidential. Additional information is often submitted as part of applications or during the application process, for example relating to archaeological surveys or environmental impact assessments. All of this information is available to view as part of the application file. Application files are available to view on the Council's website or with prior notice, can be viewed at our Reception at 9 St Leonard's Place.

Responding to Your Comments

10.5 Anyone can make a comment on a planning application and these comments can be made by letter, email, fax or online. The Council will send a written acknowledgement of the comment. Each application is dealt with by a Planning Officer, who will carefully consider your comments. The application can be discussed informally with the Officer at any stage. Amendments to the scheme may be sought through negotiation with the applicant, in the light of concerns that have arisen during consideration of the application. The Council will consult respondents again, if the amendments are significant or would directly affect a neighbour. In nearly all cases where the applicant puts forward significant amendments after the application has been determined, a new planning application will be required.

10.6 The Planning Officer draws together all the issues and public comments made on the planning application into a written report. This summarises the relevant national and local planning policies, supplementary guidance (such as Village Design Statements) specialist advice and the range of comment from neighbours and the wider community. The report will recommend whether the application should be approved or refused.

10.7 The final decision is then made through one of the following:

- through the authority granted by the Council to Senior Planning Officers-called 'Delegated Authority'. This enables Planning Applications, which fit with overall planning policies, to be dealt with more quickly. In fact most applications fall within this category. However, within three days of the close of consultation, Members

are able to request in writing that such applications are considered at committee, if there is a legitimate planning reason to do so;

- by one of the Area Planning Sub-Committees, that deal specifically with different parts of the City; or
- by the main Planning Committee, which usually deals with large scale planning applications.

10.8 If the decision is to be made by the Committee or Sub-Committee, copies of the Officer's report will be made available to the public five clear working days before the meeting and put on the Council's website. If a decision is made through delegated authority the Officer's report is available on request, after the decision has been taken.

Being Involved at the Planning Committee

10.9 If you have commented on an application being considered by the Area or Main Planning Committee, the Council will advise you about the time and place of the meeting. Anyone is welcome to attend a meeting if they just want to observe. Those wishing to speak at a Planning Committee meeting need to register with the Council's Democratic Services (contact details provided in Annex 3). For practical reasons, so that the Planning Committee does not become too long, we have to limit the number of speakers on any one subject. Requests to speak are therefore registered on a 'first-come first-served' basis. However a representative from the Parish Council will always be allowed to speak. Currently each speaker is limited to 3 minutes. Further information on speaking at Council meetings is set out in the Council's Constitution and in the Council's 'Have Your Say' leaflet which are available from Democratic Services.

10.10 The application is then debated and a decision usually made at the meeting. Sometimes a decision is deferred to a future meeting, for example to allow further consideration of controversial issues.

11. After a Decision has been Made

11.1 In all cases, the Council will contact everyone who has commented on the application to advise them of the decision, either by letter or email. Applications that are approved usually have conditions attached, for example about the exact bricks to be used or measures to contain noise. Details will be provided in the letter or e-mail.

Appealing Against a Decision

11.2 If planning permission is refused by the Council, the applicant can appeal against the decision. Appeals are determined by a government body, called the Planning Inspectorate who will take all public representations into consideration together with the appellant's and the Council's case. Only an applicant can appeal against a Council's decision. Other people (known as third parties) are not allowed to do so.

11.3 When an appeal is received, the Council will write to the Parish Council or Neighbourhood Planning Panel and to anyone who commented on the application. In this letter we will explain how to make representations to the Planning Inspectorate.

Enforcement

11.4 Government legislation gives the Council power to take action against unauthorised development. This happens when someone carries out work without the

planning permission that is needed. Also if the development is not built in accordance with approved plans, it is unauthorised.

11.5 Anyone can make a complaint to the Council, if they believe a development is unauthorised. The Council will treat such complaints in confidence and the files will not be available for public inspection. The complaint will be dealt with by a Planning Enforcement Officer and the Council will keep you informed about progress on the case.

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Part four: Resources and Monitoring



Members of the Talkabout panel at a workshop to inform the Local Development Framework

Part four: Resources and Monitoring

12. Resources

12.1 It is acknowledged that a high level of skill and experience will be needed to achieve effective engagement. Teams of planning policy officers and development control officers supported by appropriate budgets to fund engagement activities are in place to consult with the community in the production of the Local Development Framework (LDF) and when determining planning applications. It is anticipated that the main additional costs associated with the involvement outlined in the SCI will be staff time, printing and publicity.

12.2 The City Council's City Development section will be responsible for leading, coordinating and producing the key elements of the LDF. The section comprises four inter-related teams each led by a Principal Officer and covering Forward Planning, Research and Information, Development Projects and York Central, with the Principal Officer - Forward Planning undertaking the role of LDF project manager. Primarily although not exclusively, Forward Planning will lead on the production of the DPDs; and Development Projects will lead on the production of Area Action Plans with each of these teams managing the associated consultation. The wider team will, however, be involved at key stages of LDF consultation including supporting consultation exercises and dealing with responses. The Council's Development Control section will be responsible for engagement and consultation as part of the process of determining planning applications. In addition the Council's Design, Conservation and Sustainable Development Team currently includes two Community Planning Officers who will provide assistance during key consultation exercises for both the LDF and planning applications. Annex 4 sets out the contact details for each of the departments

referred to above.

12.3 Every effort will be made to link consultation on Local Development Documents and planning applications with other community engagement activities relating to the preparation of the Community Strategy and other relevant corporate strategies, in order to avoid duplication and thus reducing 'consultation fatigue'.

12.4 The Council will, where appropriate, consider working with Planning Aid to help communities to participate in the LDF process. Yorkshire Planning Aid provides a free, independent and professional planning advice service to individuals and groups from within the Yorkshire and Humber region who cannot afford professional fees. The service is targeted at disadvantaged communities, and at groups which represent or work with people who need support and guidance in order to get involved with the planning system, for example young people, people with disabilities, or people from ethnic minority communities.

13. Monitoring and Review

13.1 A process of monitoring and review of the SCI will be undertaken annually through the production of the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) which assesses the progress of the LDF and its constituent documents. In terms of the LDF, the Key Commitments set out in Part Two will be used as the basis for monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of the SCI. Where appropriate, when carrying out consultation or involving the community, we will also ask for people to submit comments on how they heard about the consultation and what they thought about the methods used. In terms of planning applications, the Council will seek to monitor the Development Control Service at regular

intervals, in relation to the procedures set out in the SCI, to review the involvement of the community in the decision making process, and quality outcomes in terms of the standard of development being achieved.

13.2 Monitoring enables us to learn from the consultation process and improve and amend our arrangements for future consultation as necessary. Where the procedures prove to be unsuccessful or where revised procedures are needed to meet new circumstances, a formal review of the SCI and re-submission to the Secretary of State will be undertaken.

13.3 Revisions to the SCI may be required to reflect changes in legislation, Government advice and other guidance, and as a result of our own experience of carrying out consultation.



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Annex 1

The City of York Council will consider the need to consult, where appropriate, the following agencies and organisations in the preparation of the Local Development Framework and in making decisions on planning applications. The list below has been compiled from Annex E of PPS12 and suggested consultees identified through the initial consultation process.

Specific Consultation Bodies include:

- The Regional Planning Body
- Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber
- North Yorkshire County Council and neighbouring authorities
- Parish Councils
- Countryside Agency
- Environment Agency
- Highways Agency
- English Heritage
- English Nature
- Strategic Rail Authority or its replacement
- Regional Development Agency
- Owners/controllers of telecommunications apparatus
- Strategic Health Authority
- Those organisations that provide electricity, gas and water and deal with sewerage.

The Council will also consult with the various government departments as appropriate, in particular the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the Home Office.

General Consultation Bodies include:

Voluntary bodies whose work benefits any part of the City:

- York Council for Voluntary Service

Bodies representing the interests of different racial, ethnic or national groups in the area:

- York Racial Equality Network
- Commission for Racial Equality
- Equal Opportunities Commission

Bodies representing the interests of different religious groups in the area:

- Churches Together in York
- York Mosque
- Church Commissioners
- Diocesan Board of Finance

Bodies which represent the interests of disabled persons in the area:

- Disabled Persons' Transport Advisory Committee
- Disability Rights Commission
- Equal Opportunities Commission

Bodies representing the interests of the business community in the area:

- York and North Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce
- Business Link
- Local Confederation of British Industry (CBI)
- Local Branches of the Institute of Directors
- Clifton Moor Business Association
- York Business Pride (City Centre Partnership)
- York Science Park
- York England
- British Chemical Distributors and Traders Association
- Science City York Board
- National Farmers Union (NFU)
- First Stop Tourism Partnership

Other locally identified groups include:

Local Strategic Partnership Boards:

- Inclusive York Forum
- York @ Large
- Safer York Partnership
- Lifelong Learning Partnership
- Economic Development Board
- York Environment Forum
- Healthy City Board

Bodies representing the interests of different age groups in the area:

- Older People's Assembly
- Youth Forum
- Age Concern
- Help the Aged

Bodies with a particular interest in the planning process, including those with a specific remit to protect the historic and architectural heritage of the City:

- York Open Planning Forum
- Ward Planning Panels
- York Civic Trust
- Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE)
- Conservation Area Advisory Panel (CAAP)
- Police Architectural Liaison Officers/Crime Prevention Design
- Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors – Yorkshire and Humber Region
- York Guild of Buildings

Education Providers:

- York College
- Askham Bryan College
- College of Law
- Learning and Skills Council
- School Governors
- University of York
- York St John

Public Sector:

- Community Rangers
- Fire and Rescue Services
- North Yorkshire Police
- Health and Safety Executive
- Housing Corporation
- Selby and York Primary Care Trust
- York Hospitals NHS Trust
- English Partnerships
- Health and Social Care Partnership
- Armed Forces Personnel

Environmental Interest Groups:

- British Geological Survey
- Centre for Ecology and Hydrology
- Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE)
- Friends of the Earth
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
- Wildlife Trusts
- Forestry Commission
- National Environment Panel
- York Natural Environment Panel (YNEP)
- York Natural Environment Trust (YNET)
- British Waterways, navigation authorities

Community/Amenity/Interest Groups:

- Area Action Groups
- Campaign for Real Ale
- Civic Societies
- Community Groups
- Minster Rail Campaign
- Neighbourhood Watch Groups
- Patients Forum
- Residents and Community Associations
- The Theatres Trust
- Village Trusts
- York Tomorrow

Transport:

- Civil Aviation Authority
- Freight Transport Association
- Network Rail
- Local Transport Authorities
- Local Transport Operators
- Passenger Transport Authorities
- Passenger Transport Executives
- Rail Companies and the Rail Freight Group
- Road Haulage Association
- Sustrans
- Transport 2000

Property / Housing:

- Estate Agents
- Regional Housing Boards
- Registered Social Landlords
- The House Builders Federation
- Crown Estate Office
- Royal Mail Property Holdings
- Planning consultants/agents
- Developers/house builders
- Landowners
- Shelter

Sports and Leisure:

- National Playing Fields Association
- Regional Sports Boards
- Sport England
- York Sports Council

Utility Companies/ Resources:

- National Grid Company
- Internal Drainage Boards
- Coal Authority

Gypsies and Travellers:

- Traveller Law Reform Coalition
- Gypsy Council
- York Travellers Trust

Media:

- York Television and Radio
- Local Press

Annex 2

The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) Regulations 2004

Summary of the requirements for consulting on Development Plan Documents as set out in the Regulations:

Regulation 25: Pre-submission consultation

Before a local planning authority comply with regulation 26 they must consult:

- Each of the specific consultation bodies to the extent that the local authority thinks that the proposed subject matter of the DPD affects the body. For example; regional bodies, government agencies and utility providers.
- Other general consultation bodies which the local planning authority consider appropriate.

Regulation 26: Pre-submission public participation

Before a local planning authority prepare and submit a Development Plan Document to the Secretary of State they must:

- Make the pre-submission documents available for inspection during office hours:
 - At their principle office
 - At other places within their area as the authority consider appropriate
- Publish the document on their website.
- Send copies to those bodies consulted under regulation 25.
- Locally advertise that the documents are available for inspection and the places and times at which they can be inspected.

Regulation 27: Representations on proposals for a Development Plan Document

- Any person may make representations about a local planning authority's proposals for a DPD.
- Any representations must be made within a period of 6 weeks.

Regulation 28: Submission of documents and information to the Secretary of State

As soon as possible after submitting the DPD to the Secretary of State the local authority must:

- Make the pre-submission documents available for inspection during office hours:
 - At their principle office
 - At other places within their area as the authority consider appropriate
- Publish the documents on their website.
- Send copies of the documents to those bodies consulted under regulation 25.
- Locally advertise that the document are available for inspection and the places and times at which they can be inspected.

Regulation 29: Representations on Development Plan Documents

- Any person may make representations about a local planning authority's proposals for a DPD.
- Any representations must be made within a period of 6 weeks

Summary of the requirements for consulting on Supplementary Planning Documents as set out in the Regulations:

Regulation 17: Public Participation

Before a local planning authority adopt an SPD they must:

- Make the SPD documents available for inspection during office hours:
 - At their principle office
 - At other places within their area as the authority consider appropriate
- Prepare a statement setting out:
 - the names of any persons whom the authority consulted in connection with the preparation of the SPD
 - how those persons were consulted
 - a summary of the main issues raised in those consultations
 - how those issues have been addressed in the SPD
- Publish the documents on their website
- Send copies of the documents to:
 - Each of the specific consultation bodies to the extent that the local authority thinks that the proposed subject matter of the SPD affects the body. For example; regional bodies, government agencies and utility providers.
 - Other general consultation bodies which the local planning authority consider appropriate.
- Locally advertise that the documents are available for inspection and the places and times at which they can be inspected.

Regulation 18: Representations on supplementary planning documents

- Any person may make representations about an SPD.
- The authority should invite representations on SPD over a period of between 4 and 6 weeks.

Regulation 19: Adoption of supplementary planning documents

As soon as possible after the local planning authority adopt the SPD they must:

- Make the SPD documents available for inspection during office hours:
 - At their principle office
 - At other places within their area as the authority consider appropriate
- Publish the documents on their website.
- Send the adoption statement to any person who has asked to be notified of the adoption of the SPD.

Annex 3

Key Contacts

Team	Telephone Contact	Email Contact
City Development	01904 551482	citydevelopment@york.gov.uk
Development Control	East: 01904 551353/1322 West & Central: 01904 551339/1327	planning.enquiries@york.gov.uk
Design, Conservation and Sustainable Development	01904 551694 01904 551346 01904 551305/1329 01904 551662	community.planning@york.gov.uk archaeology@york.gov.uk historic.environment@york.gov.uk natural.environment@york.gov.uk
Planning Enforcement	01904 613161	planning.enquiries@york.gov.uk
Democratic Services	01904 551088	democratic.services@york.gov.uk



Annex 4

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR): part of the *Local Development Framework*, the annual monitoring report will assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in *Local Development Documents* are being successfully implemented.

Area Action Plan: used to provide a planning framework for areas of change and areas of conservation. Area Action Plans will have the status of *Development Plan Documents*.

Community Strategy: A document prepared by York's Local Strategic Partnership (Without Walls). The Strategy aims to promote and improve the economic, social and environmental well being of the Community. The Local Development Framework should be a key component in the delivery of the Community Strategy.

Core Strategy: sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision. The Core Strategy will have the status of a *Development Plan Document*.

Design and Access Statement: A design and access statement is a short report accompanying and supporting a planning application to illustrate the process that has led to the development proposal, and to explain and justify the proposal in a structured way. Details of when a Design and Access Statement is required are set out in DCLG Circular 01/2006: 'Guidance on Changes to the Development Control System'.

Development Plan: The development plan is the statutory plan used to determine planning applications for use or development of land. The existing Local Plan and the County Council Structure Plan together form the development plan. These will be replaced under the new system by a Regional Spatial Strategy prepared by the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly and Development Plan Documents prepared by the City of York Council.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs): spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination and together with the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy, will form the *development plan* for a local authority area for the purpose of the Act. They can include a *Core Strategy*, Site Specific Allocations of land, and *Area Action Plans* (where needed). Other Development Plan Documents, including generic Development Control Policies, can be produced. Individual Development Plan Documents or part of a document can be reviewed independently from other Development Plan Documents. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its *Development Plan Documents* in the *Local Development Scheme*.

Development Control Policies: these will be a range of criteria based policies which are required to ensure that all development within the areas meets the vision and objectives set out in the *Core Strategy*. They may be included in any *Development Plan Document* or may form a standalone document, such as a Development Control DPD.

Inspector's Report: A document written by an independent Inspector from the Planning Inspectorate which assesses the soundness of the documents which form part of the Local Development Framework.

Local Development Document (LDDs): the collective term in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act for *Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents* and the *Statement of Community Involvement*.

Local Development Framework (LDFs): the name for the portfolio of *Local Development Documents*. It consists of *Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, a Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme* and *Annual Monitoring Reports*. Together these documents will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for a local authority area and may also include local development orders and simplified planning zones.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): sets out the programme for preparing *Local Development Documents*. All authorities must submit a Scheme to the Secretary of State for approval within six months of the commencement of the Act.

Monitoring and Review: Periodic assessment of progress towards targets, aims and objectives. It may involve the alteration of policies, plans and strategies to met the changed circumstances.

Planning Policy Statements (PPS): A statement setting out Government policy on planning issues and procedures.

Planning Aid: Planning Aid provides free, independent professional help, advice and support on planning issues to people and communities who cannot afford to hire a planning consultant. Planning Aid complements the work of Local Authorities but is wholly independent of them.

Proposals Map: the adopted proposals map illustrates on a base map, (reproduced from, or based upon a map to a registered scale) all the policies contained in the *Development Plan Documents*, together with any saved policies. It must be revised each time each new *Development Plan Documents* is adopted, and it should always reflect the up-to-date planning strategy for the area. Proposals for changes to the adopted proposals map accompany submitted *Development Plan Documents* in the form of a submission proposals map.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS): sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land and forms part of the development plan for local planning authorities. Planning Policy Statement 11 'Regional Spatial Strategies' provides detailed guidance on the function and preparation of Regional Spatial Strategies.

Social Inclusion Working Group: will provide a robust oversight of the equalities work in the Council and give an effective voice to the community forums that feed into it. It will advise the Council's Executive on all matters relating to equalities issues, promote awareness of equalities issues and ensure improved access and facilities for all service users.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of local development documents and development control decisions. The Statement of Community Involvement is not a *development plan document* but is subject to an independent examination.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): A report which assesses the potential environmental impacts of a proposal or Development Plan Document.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs): provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in the Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors) and required in the Act to be undertaken for all local development documents.



City Development
City of York Council
9 St Leonards Place
York
YO1 7ET
Tel (01904) 551466
Email: citydevelopment@york.gov.uk

